

# The Messenger.

## INTO THE WHITE NORTH.

There has been a passion for exploration through the centuries among many nations. The Italians and English loved the sea and its adventures in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries above all others. Now the men descended from Norsemen—the men of northern Europe, like the sea, and to explore the unknown and most hazardous portions of it. Year after year explorations are made. The frozen north has been the favorite part of the world where many bones are bleaching of the hardy adventurers. White people are still reading with enraptured delight "Farthest North," the fascinating book of Dr. Nansen, two other expeditions have sailed. Lieutenant Peary is going again, but he does not expect to reach the north pole. But the expedition of more immediate interest is that of Dr. S. A. Andree, a distinguished Swedish and aeronaut. We mentioned that recently he was reported to have started in a balloon for the purpose of exploring the polar regions. He believes he can accomplish in that way—so novel and full of hazard—his plans and perhaps reach the goal for which so many navigators and explorers have in vain striven. He has companions. When he started it was in a furious storm—not a good omen possibly. It is certainly the boldest, most daring, most reckless of attempts to find the limits of the frozen sea that have been put forth.

It is not a new thing with the brave explorer. He has been studying the plan through many years. He has been preparing for his voyage through the air of perhaps years. The man at the helm is evidently of the heroic kind, full of resource in himself and brave at heart. The Atlanta Constitution gives this information:

"In connection with Dr. Andree's aerial voyage it is sufficient to note that the Swedish explorer has received not only the moral encouragement, but also the practical help, of the Swedish academy of science, and that great hopes are built upon the undertaking. The balloon, which is perfectly new, is seventy-five feet in altitude, and carries a sail of 800 square feet. Its capacity is 172,000 cubic feet of gas. In the event everything works smoothly, Dr. Andree expects to reach the pole within a few days from the time of starting; but in all likelihood, many unforeseen difficulties will arise to impede the progress of the expedition and perhaps to render it fruitless. Should some disastrous fate overtake the balloon while sailing in the neighborhood of the pole there is no power on earth which can rescue the party from certain death. The odds are heavily against the success of the expedition, and if Dr. Andree returns to Sweden alive he will have abundant cause to congratulate himself."

God speed the bold navigator in those ethereal heights where no human soul ever before moved, and bring him safely through all perils and sufferings! May he learn what is now unknown to man, and be able to communicate it to the edification of the nations who await the issue of such human hazard and bravery.

To make your business pay, good health is a prime factor. To secure good health, the blood should be kept pure and vigorous by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. When the vital fluid is impure and sluggish, there can be neither health, strength, nor ambition.

## THE TARIFF LAW A FAILURE.

Some facts are leaking out as to the New York anti-trust law. So far from the law being what many regard it upon test, it has been found to be more of a pretense than a reality. The republicans of New York, as elsewhere, have posed as anti-trust folks, just as Mark Hanna does, who is cheek-by-jowl with the gang. The law that passed the republican legislature in New York has been pronounced unconstitutional. The people everywhere should understand this. The sham law is even too strong, and that is declared unconstitutional. The original law, now declared unconstitutional, and inoperative, was adopted after the Lexow committee reported unfavorably to trusts and collected evidence to justify their action. The bill introduced to strengthen the law was clipped, the claws were removed, the machine had its way, and an imperfect law was all that the wronged people got. It is enough to arouse the people of New York state and of all states against such oppressive, detestable combines. The people will be surprised, shocked, and we hope stirred more than ever before. Look at the sugar trust. It will get from \$12,000,000 to \$20,000,000 out of the people by the new law. The smallest estimate is \$12,000,000. The Houston (Texas) Post, viewing the failure in New York, says the expected has happened, and continues:

"It will create no great impression of astonishment that for a year or two longer these combines will be found doing business in the same old way and at the same old stands in New York. The emasculation of the bill in the legislature, or its failure before the courts, is no more than was to have been expected so long as the republican party had them in charge. Here was an instance in which the law officer of the state and a legislative committee pointed out clearly a way by which the trusts could be scotched. It was not a case of ignorance on the part of the legislature that these recommendations were changed, but a pure piece of republican favoritism toward the trusts—a deliberate instance of selling out the people to the great trade combines."

It is but another instance of the bamboozling character of legislation by corruptionists. The republicans

felt the pressure. They could not dare to countenance openly the trusts, as the people would not vote with them if they did, and the democrats would carry the state. But something must be done. A game of juggling must be played. The people must have a bone. So a law was concocted as against trusts, and it broke down on trial, and now is deemed by the court to be invalid. The people must get together. The big fellows who own so many legislators must be taught a lesson that they will never forget.

## THE NEW BOUNDARY TROUBLE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The indignation of the English press against the Sherman note is decided and has provoked plain talk. Many American newspapers have sharply criticised the secretary's course, and of course the president also. It is not necessary to forget we are Americans because we may disapprove of Sherman's want of propriety. If the contention of the United States is just then Great Britain must give it a respectful consideration, as will be doubtless done. The talk of war is all nonsense. No sane American can possibly desire a war with Great Britain. As to the contention as to the Alaskan boundary it must be considered with gravity and intelligence. There have been other boundary contests with Great Britain in the past and were amicably arranged. So will there be if men of character, probity and wisdom have the matter in hand.

What has given new interests to the boundary question of Alaska are the gold fields recently discovered at or near a place called Klondike. The deposits are said to extend on both sides of the 141st parallel of longitude, the line separating British and American possessions. Klondike is on British soil, but the auriferous lodes are thought to enter into Alaska beyond the 141st parallel. That there are important points involved, and that a treaty is necessary, are of course beyond dispute. Great Britain never fails to claim too little. She sets up a claim now as to the boundary line along the coast, from St. Elias to the southerly end of Prince of Wales island. We do not undertake to set forth Great Britain's claim beginning as far back as 1825. It is because Alaska is proving of some unexpected value that a new movement is made. Great Britain is great on maps. Those who gave attention to the Venezuelan matter saw much of maps with new lines in different years. The New York Mail and Express says this, and it will, perhaps, do to understand the matter something better:

"In an evil moment our government admitted the existence of a British claim by appointing joint commissioners to report the facts of the dispute as to the boundary along the coast. This commission should have concluded its work long ago, but no report has yet been made. Meantime Great Britain has, at enormous expense, kept a force of surveyors, topographers and photographers at work on the line they claim to be the boundary, and set a band of Canadian police to patrol it."

It is further stated that if Great Britain's latest demand or interpretation of the treaty is allowed she would secure "a strip of coast twenty-five miles broad and 600 miles long, several fine islands, the city of Juneau, the Muis glacier, and, most important of all, the heads of several of the great estuaries, the possession of which would give free entry for commerce to the British possessions inland." We suppose a commission composed of representatives from both countries could calmly consider the full situation and find out what is right, what is fair, what would be a settlement according to the evidence, facts and justice. So be it.

Every man having a beard should keep it an even and natural color, and if it is not so already, use Buckingham's Dye and appear tidy.

## HOME FOLKS.

There have been 185 teachers attending the regular summer school at the University of North Carolina. This is, we believe, the largest it has had. The law class, also, is unusually large.

It has been published that North Carolina raw cotton was, about exhausted, and some mills closed or lessened time of work on account of it. Some of our mills sought supplies in New Orleans. Now New York merchants propose to supply the kind of cotton desired at lower prices, delivered, than can be got from New Orleans. It is curious that North Carolina mills in the midst of cotton fields should be driven so far away as New Orleans, or even New York, to procure supplies. Where are the nearer markets?—Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah. This condition should never be repeated.

## SHARPS AND FLATS.

The great productivity of the United States is a marvel, an astonishment to foreign writers and economists. The Messenger has several times given figures and estimates from Mr. Mulhall, the English statistician. He has shown the enormous increase in productions of our country. He has shown what wonders have been wrought here by the introduction of machinery beyond what any other country had. We called attention twice lately to the fact that machinery had not displaced employees, but the latter had increased enormously as machinery has been employed—had increased more rapidly than the machinery had increased, and

that the census showed this. We gave the statistics. From the American Machinist we copy some figures for comparison, without knowing how accurate they are:

"It is shown that the annual value of our manufactured products is \$7,000,000,000 a year, while the total values of the manufactures of Great Britain are \$4,100,000,000; Germany, \$2,915,000,000; France, \$2,245,000,000; Russia, \$1,815,000,000; Austria-Hungary, \$1,205,000,000; Italy, \$995,000,000; Belgium, \$510,000,000; Spain, \$425,000,000; and Switzerland, \$160,000,000. The average product per individual employed in the United States is \$1,888; Great Britain, \$790; France, Belgium and Germany, \$545; Switzerland, \$433; Russia, \$381; and Italy, \$265. The average wages paid in the United States are \$348; Great Britain, \$204; France \$175; Belgium, \$155; Germany, \$155; Switzerland and Austria-Hungary, \$150; Spain and Russia, \$120. The steam horse powers in the United States are 18,000,000; Great Britain, 12,000,000; Germany, 9,000,000; France, 5,000,000; Austria-Hungary and Russia, 2,500,000 each; and Belgium, 1,000,000."

We have thought for a year that Governor Altgeld was a very decidedly able, man and a very badly misrepresented and abused man. He has been a standing reproach in nearly all of the northern newspapers that are republican, mugwump or Hannacrats. We had learned that men in the west who knew him well, and were not ridden by prejudice, had much regard for him as a very able and true man of the people. He certainly makes speeches that indicate very high ability. He recently spoke in New York. We have not read it, but its ability is conceded. But one New York daily reported it. We find a passage from it in an exchange we unreservedly condemn and repudiate. He said:

"If asked whether the government will take the railroads or established a referendum say you do not know, but that every step free which may become necessary to save free government and restore happiness in this land will be taken; so that if necessary to do so the government will not only take the railroads, but every monopoly and concentration of property which interferes with either the rights or the welfare of the people."

That is utterly undemocratic. We do not see how any democrat can possibly indorse it. It is paternalism in essence. It is for a government strong as Russia. It favors a government for our land of unlimited powers. That is not the government true democrats need or favor.

The people in the west have their eyes on the trusts. Good growing crops have not shut up their eyes to glaring facts and conditions. They are fully aware that trusts are not desirable things for any free country and that a certain class fatten at the expense of all the others. When the national republican league met at Detroit, Mich., recently, Governor Pingree, of that state welcomed the delegates. He is a New Englander by birth who is governor of a rich western state. He is an observing man and a close student of social, economic and political questions. He talked wisely, but his crowd were not in sympathy, for they were not the ones to relish comments and criticisms upon trusts. We give a few sentences from his address:

"We hear a great deal said about the home market. It is the most valuable market we have. If I were going to destroy that market entirely I would favor the continued formation of trusts and combinations of capital."

"That would result in throwing about half the workmen out of employment and of wiping out the small concerns and destroying individuality, which is another name for patriotism. Then it would be only necessary to see that the greater portion of the taxes are collected from the working classes, and that all railroad companies and other watered stock concerns are taxed from one-fifth to one-seventh as much as the widows' homes and the farmers' farms."

The fat-fryers did not relish the feast. He told them the trusts keep them out of employment and destroy their individuality.

If you would have an abundance of dark, glossy hair, if you would have a clean scalp, free from dandruff and irritating humors, of if your hair is faded and gray, and you would have its natural color restored, use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is unquestionably the best dressing.

## SNAPS.

That is rather improbable report that Cleveland will be offered the presidency of the University of Virginia.

The Canadian premier, Laurier, was against the south and on the part of the north in the great "unpleasantness."

The Ohio Baptist and Messenger does not like the new tariff. It says it "is full of jobs," and many of the duties are indefensible. And so they are. What bill could be defensible that was "full of jobs?"

Dave Hill wants to go to congress. It is predicted he will seek to be a candidate for the house. He is tiring of solitude and his own company. For his talents what a failure and how he has blundered.

The yellow fever microbe has been discovered. Professor Giuseppe Sanarelli, of the Montevideo Medical School, is the discoverer and has reported to The London Lancet. The microbes are not in the bowels, but in the tissues and circulation.

Sherman has been suspected of mental decay. Some of his capers appear to justify the apprehension. For instance instructions to foreign ministers of a delicate kind are posted on bulletin boards, and even before one minister had left for his field—Spain.

## PUBLIC OPINION.

France spent a million dollars upon her Chicago exhibit and the leading countries are now appropriating from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000 for their Paris displays. A joint resolution pending in congress for an appropriation of \$600,000 to defray the expenses of our exhibit at Paris, but when it will be passed, or whether that amount will be given is a question. It should be expedited and every state. Texas with the rest, ought to join in making the American display one of the grandest and most attractive on the ground. Here again, however, comes in the shadow of our selfish protective policy. We may display our wares and merchandise and disclose our exhaustless resources, but we can offer the foreigners no mutuality of trade. We must go on as usual, who has something that others can not well afford to do without, but we necessarily limit our number of customers because we can offer no barter or exchange.—Houston Post.

The Bering Sea controversy seems to have come to a pause, notwithstanding the efforts of the newspaper correspondents in London to keep it going. Nothing has been done since Mr. McKinley came into office that has lowered his administration in the public eye as the sending of the warden aboard a ship contained in the Sherman dispatch. Other things, such as scandalous appointments to office, which, we regret to say, are still continuing, concern our own domestic concerns and do not attract much notice abroad. Boorishness in diplomatic intercourse fills the eye of the world, brings a blush to the cheek of every American of refined feeling and gentlemanly instinct, brings the scorn of other nations upon us, and makes the pathway of our citizens traveling or doing business abroad more difficult. Have we reached the point where we care nothing for the good opinion of the world? The man who cares not what other people say of him is not far from ruin, and the same rule may be applied to nations.—New York Evening Post.

The Post believes trusts, wherever they exist are a menace to public welfare. Trusts have been a subject of comment and of public concern for only ten or fifteen years, but beyond question they have cost the commonality more during the last decade than famines, droughts, floods and cyclones. The damages inflicted by trusts upon an innocent people, unlike floods and cyclones, are never heralded, but like the dread disease consumption, trusts silently take hold of the vital points and sap the very existence of the victims unawares. The first antitrust law ever passed was at the suggestion of Senator Sherman, but it was inadequate, as every one knows. Time and again members of trusts have been summoned to appear before legislative bodies, acting in the form of courts, but the result has invariably been the same. The law was inadequate and the offenders were told to go and sin again. Mr. Sherman says the antitrust law, of which he is father, is not sweeping enough, and a slow effort was made last week to enact a law which would serve all purposes. The attempt failed. President McKinley now says that the wisest and surest way to exterminate trusts is for state legislatures to enact strenuous laws against them, and we are inclined to the same belief, since congress has failed.—Knoxville (Tenn.) Post.

## CURRENT TOPICS.

Vacation schools are now open in New York city, and 15,000 poor children are receiving instruction of them. It is a noble innovation, and sure to result in an immense amount of good.

An Ohio forger has been sentenced to eight years imprisonment for stealing \$250,000. It is a good thing for him he stole so much, as one-thousandth part of that sum would have probably saddled him with a twenty years' sentence.—Jacksonville Times-Union.

A new cure for rheumatism has been discovered in Shelbyville, Ind. A constable who attempted to eject a woman in default for rent was chased from the premises by the irate female, who was throwing boiling water at him. But the constable was badly crippled with rheumatism, and his rheumatism has left him.

The cost of catching, trying, convicting and taking each Chinese man trying to get unlawfully across our frontiers north and south is found to be about \$500. Three hundred of them are now on the Mexican border, their immediate objective point being California, the fact that their room here is preferable to their company having no perceptible weight with them.—New York Tribune.



Fifty Years Ago.

This is the way it was bound to look when grandfather had his "pictur' took." These were the shadows cast before the coming of Junius Daguerre. And his art, like that of a pinaflore, some day to bloom to a goddess face. Men certainly were not as black, we know as they pictured them, 50 years ago.

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla

began to make new men, just as the new pictures of men began to be made. Thousands of people fronted the camera with skins made clean from blotch and blemish, because they had purified the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is as powerful now as then. Its record proves it. Others imitate the remedy; they can't imitate the record:

50 Years of Cures.

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## A Good Tale Bears Telling Twice.

I describe different goods at different seasons. As the season rolls around in the spring time, when the flowers are in bloom, I tell of the light weight fancy goods to suit the season, and now as the summer has come I trust I may interest you in goods to suit this season. Summer Lawns and White Goods, 1,000 yards of Batiste in pretty styles, pretty colors and good quality, for 5c per yard. White goods, cross-barred Muslin, in wide stripes and narrow stripes, and fine check, to close out at 4c per yard. A beautiful quality worth 12c and 15c that I want to move and will sell at 10c. A very fine piece of white Muslin, with small black stripe through it, worth 15c, now I offer it at 10c. In plain India Linen Lawns we have all styles and prices from 5c, 8c, 10c, 12c up to 35c a yard. In summer dress novelties, all styles, double fold, worsted finish, pretty goods that I sold for 15c, 18 and 20c I do not want to carry over and I will sell now for 10c per yard, 34 and 38 inches wide. Remember our shirt waist silks, going at 20, 25, 35, 40 and 50c per yard. We also handle a fine line of narrow lace from 35c per doz. yards to 10c per yard. A big line of styles and patterns in ribbon is one thing we always lead in, and I believe we can safely say we have the ribbon trade of the town. We have all colors, widths and styles. No. 2 for 3c per yard, No. 5 for 5c, No. 7 for 7c, No. 9 for 9c, No. 12 for 12c, No. 16 for 16c, No. 22 for 22c, No. 30 for 30c, No. 50 and 60 for 25c. All styles and kinds. This is very cheap for silk ribbon. In fact less than I have advertised it before. Silk veiling in all colors. Brown only, very good quality, nice goods, a job, for 5c per yard. In Navy Blue only, better goods at 10c. In White, Black, dotted fish net spool silk veiling, different widths, at 20 and 25c. Ladies' underwear, a big drive in corset covers, waist made of the very best muslin, with nice shields, worth 60c, now I want to close out at 35c, less than they first cost me. Nice, clean stock of Gowns from 50c, 75c, 98c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 each. Pants for 40c and 50c. Skirts with two ruffles, large size, at 50c each. Embroidery of all kinds from 3c, 5c, 10c, 12c up to all over embroidery at 50c, 60c, and 75c per yard. Ladies' dress skirts, nicely made, best styles, from \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00 up to \$6.00. If you need a nice, clean, new, well made skirt for less money than you can make it, look at my line. I have quite a selection. Lawn baby caps going very cheap, from 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c up to \$1.00 each. Tam O'Shanter duck caps going from 12c, 15c, 20c and 25c. Ladies' Sailor Hats from 9c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 40c, 50c and \$1.00. If you need a Sailor and would like to look over the best selection before buying, look at my line. I sell ladies' trimmed hats, real nice looking, with flowers and ribbon, for 50c each. Well, of course I sell better ones for 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and up to

\$1.50, \$2.00 and up to \$6.00. Ladies' Shirt Waists are one thing that I prefer to sell rather than carry over, so I will sell good waists at 39c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 each. I can please all classes in this line of goods and can save you money.

Ladies' White Silk Parasols, beautiful goods, at \$1.50 each. Beautiful black silk parasols at \$1.00 each. Nice silk umbrellas, beautiful handles, at \$1.25 and \$1.50. Large 28 inch umbrellas, fine, good gingham top, worth at least \$1.00, my special price 75c.

Gent's Percale Shirts for a special drive, laundered, at 30c each. Ladies' under vests, large size, at 5c. Ladies' fine bleached, short sleeve, light weight balbriggan vests for 25c each. Gent's fine one piece bathing suits, made of heavy, thick goods, at 75c each; two piece wool suits, trimmed in white braid, at \$1.50 a suit. Ladies' bathing suits, made of wool, nicely trimmed in braid, large sailor collar, at \$2.25 and \$2.50 a suit. Rubber hats that keep your hair straight and clean, for 15c each.

SHOES—Have you noticed our window for shoes and seen the largest and best selection that has ever ornamented any store window in the city. Over 300 pair on exhibition. We sell shoes in large quantities at all prices, from 19c for infants, 50c for ladies, 90c and \$1.00 for men to the best shoes on the market, all the lowest prices. Give my shoes a look and be convinced. We can save you money on your shoe bill. We will sell you honest goods at a small price. Boys' rubber bottoms at 30c a pair, men's rubber bottoms at 40c a pair.

I have not got the space to describe more of my large and varied stock.

I can tell you more next time, but ask you to kindly remember that we handle men's and boys' clothing, all styles, Crash suits from \$1.85, \$2.75 and \$3.25, all styles. Coats for men at 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and up to \$3.00 for coat and vest. All styles of nice suits and under clothing. All styles of matting at all prices. Carpet remnants. Window shades for 25c, the best Opaque Linen tints. A fine line of new leather grips from 35c to \$3.00 each. Trunks from 65c to \$5.00. Matting from 10c to 25c, a yard. Oil cloth from 10c to \$1.00 a yard and notions of every class.

After reading over this ad. I think you have been posted as to real prices of dry goods and trust you can spare us the time to look over our store, which covers 15,000 square feet of floor room with an electric elevator that carries you up without any exertion on your part, and if you will give us a call we promise to treat you politely and deal honestly with you, and sell you goods for less price than any other dry goods store in the state. I want your trade, and if low prices will insure your favor I am going to give it. You can find us at 112 North Front street, opposite The Orton Hotel.

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